THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1799. [Vol. VI.—No. 917

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water-streets)

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

January 29, 1799.

For Freight or Charter,

to any port on the American Continent; or to any port in Europe or the West-Indies, not under the government of France,

THE BRIG

Three Friends,

burthen 111 tons, Solomon Allen, commander, now lying at Harper's wharf. She is in good order, and ready to take in a cargo. Application to be made to the captain on board, or to

WM. HARPER.

February 21.

COFFEE.

JUST RECEIVED,

5,000wt. COFFEE IN BAGS,

Which is on sale for Cash only by

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH.

February 21.

BY consent of the Legatees of Thomas Bell, late of Orange Court-house, deceased, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Monday the 25th day of March next, being court-day, THE TAVERN at that place, together with 200 acres of land adjoining; also a Lease containing 130 acres, about one mile distant. The house is well accommodated for the reception of company, with a good stable, kitchen, meat-house, &c. The land is very suitable for the cultivation of Indian Corn, and Wheat, with a sufficient quantity of ground fit for meadow, and a tolerable apple orchard, composed of good fruit. There is also a Store-house, lately built, at present occupied by Mr. Elliot Hackley, which, with a lot annexed, will be sold separate, if convenient to the purchasers; and the lease above mentioned will also be sold separate.

It is only necessary to add, that the situation of this property is really eligible, for the purpose of a tavern or store, and remarkably healthy. A farther description is thought needless, as it is presumed those who incline to purchase will have the curiosity to view the premises before the day of sale.

One third of the purchase-money will be expected in hand, and the other two thirds, at two annual payments, the purchaser giving bond with undoubted security, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid. Possession will be given two weeks after the day of sale, and other terms will be made known on that day.

ALEX. DAWNEY, } Admrs. with the
HENRY BELL, } will annexed.

Fed'burg, Jan. 15.

BENNETT & WATTS,

Have received and offer for sale, wholesale and retail,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

An elegant assortment of superfine cloths and kerseymeres
Do. do. Fine swansdown and Marseilles waistcoating
A few lutestrings and sattins
Loomwork, book, and jaconet muslins
Gentlemen and ladies' silk, cotton, and thread hose
do. do. and children's English hats.
White and fox-coloured Angola trimming silk
Manchester and India nankeens
Nankeen twists, silk, thread, &c.
White and coloured French gloves
Dimities and muslinets
Brussels carpeting, with bordering to match
India cottons
Diapers and diaper table cloths
Irish linens and 5-4 sheetings
Fine French cambricks
Russia sheetings and Ravens Duck
Sweeping and scrubbing brushes
4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20 & 30d. nails and brads.
Imperial hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas

4000 wt. Best London Seine Twine, &c. &c.

February 12.

Virginia, Fairfax County,
February 18, 1799.

BE it known, that DENNIS RAMSAY is appointed principal Assessor—JESSE TAYLOR and JOSHUA RIDDLE Assistant Assessors for the assessment district of Alexandria, agreeable to an act of Congress, passed the 9th day of July, '98—of which all persons concerned, are desired to take notice.

WILLIAM PAYNE, Com'r of the 10th division.

February 19.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Josiah Faxen & Co.

Ladies' morocco slippers of different colours
A good assortment of gentlemen's shoes & pumps
Women's calfskin slippers, rand shoes & pumps
Women's stuff slippers, and rand stuff shoes
Misses' slippers
Boys' fine and coarse shoes
Children's shoes of various colors
Men's large coarse shoes
Ladies' fancy hats.

They have also on hand,

Chocolate in boxes
Beef in bbls. & half bbls.
Pork in do.
Salt fish
Rhode Island & Boston Lime
West India & New England rum
Leather
Sugar in bbls.
Gunpowder & shot
Plaister of Paris
Liverpool salt
Medoc wine in boxes
Gin in cases
Pewter
Earthen ware

And a Stron One Horse Chair, with top and harness complete.

February 19.

Notice is hereby given to those having claims against the Estate of the late Mrs. ANN SLAUGHTER, deceased, to bring them forward properly authenticated, that steps may be speedily taken for their discharge—and those indebted to the said estate, will be pleased to make payment to the subscriber without delay.

JAMES PATTON.
February 19. Adm'r

Dr. G. W. Adlersterren

REQUESTS

That all applications to him by letter may be POST PAID.

February 19

Will be sold at Stafford Court-House on Monday the 8th of April next, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

7 Hhds. of Tobacco,

Remaining in Aquia Warehouses over 8 years, as the law directs.

Date	Marks	No.			
1791, March 26,	I. F.	452	1177	150	1027
	inspected by T. Fletcher				
30,	R. C.	491	1177	117	1060
	by Robert Cooke				
1793, Dec. 20,	E. S.	59	1150	119	1031
	by E. Skinner				
1791, Jan. 18,	W. H.	122	1160	96	1064
	by Wm. Hore				
Feb. 18,	W. P.	242	1144	144	1000
	by Wm. Porter				
1792, May 1,	I. B.	293	617	96	521
	by John Bridges				
1793, Jan. 11,	I. G.	67	750	96	654
	by J. Garrison				

PEYTON & GADDES

January 8, 1799.

Thomas Simms

Has just received, and has for sale at his Grocery Store on Prince-street, a quantity of

Excellent Fresh Oranges,
Shellbark Nuts, by the barrel or smaller quantity,
Cranberries, by do.

and a General assortment of

GROCERIES AND FRUIT,

With about 2000wt. of

Well Cured Bacon,

which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms for Cash. January 10.

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE to let, by the quarter, or the year, on the junction of Water and Duke Streets.

R. T. HOOE.

September 20, 1798.

SEINE TWINE.

I HAVE on hand, a quantity of SEINE TWINE, of superior quality, for cash or approved notes at 60 days.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

January 26.

NOTICE.

Whereas, Alexander M'Connell did, on the 19th October 1797 convey to Bernard Ghequier and Hugh Smith, a tract of land in Randolp County State of Virginia, for the benefit of his creditors. Those persons who have claims against the said A. M'Connell, are requested to bring them in, on or before the 9th day of March next to the counting house of B. Ghequier, in order that some arrangements may be made.

BERNARD GHEQUIER
HUGH SMITH

February 26.

A Person acquainted with business, would engage in a Merchants Counting house, or assist in a wholesale or a retail store, he will readily adjust Merchants or Mechanics Books; any person desirous of his assistance will please apply to Alexander Smith Esquire, or the Editor of the Columbian Mirror.

February 26.

I, the Subscriber, do hereby caution and forbid any person whatever, not to to take away any of the materials appropriated for the building of the Roman Catholic Church in this town, without first obtaining leave of the Subscribers generally, or the committee at least, and all persons who may have taken away Brick, or any other articles from the ground intended for building said Church, are called upon to render an account of said article to the committee, or to the Subscribers generally.

DENNIS FOLEY.

February 26.

FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST REDUCED PRICES, BY

Anthony Charles Cazenove,

Prince Street, next door to Col. Hooe's,

Cloths and kerseymeres
Thicksets and sattins
Flannels and baizes
Linens of various descriptions
English prints, and Swiss chintzes
Plain and work'd book & jaconet muslins
Muslin shawls and flowered handkerchiefs
Norwich shawls
Silks and Stuffs
Ribbons assorted
26, 28, and 30 inch Umbrellas
Men's & women's silk, cotton and worsted Hose
Hats
Silk gloves
Thread and black silk laces
Fancy do.
Ostrich feathers
White beads
Men's women's and children's shoes

An elegant assortment of

Gold and silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.

A few quarter casks of Sherry Wine of a superior quality
Loaf Sugar
and a variety of other articles

ALSO

A Forte Piano,

to be sold very low.

February 21.

WM. HODGSON.

Is now landing from on board the Hero, Captain Stewart, from Whitehaven,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

IN ADDITION THERETO,

Nails of different sizes,
Queen's and Stone Ware,
Bottled Porter in casks of 12 dozen each,
A few casks of Cheese,
An elegant selection of Looking Glasses,
A few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces with Hearth Stones & woodwork complete,
PATENT KITCHEN RANGES with Ovens.

Ricketts and Newton

Have just received, and have for sale,

A QUANTITY OF

IRON CASTINGS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A few Franklin Ten-Plate STOVES,

They have also for sale

60 Tons of Plaister Paris,

and

Forty-one Hhds.

Philadelphia Lime

ABEL WILLIS

PRINCE-STREET,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of China Oranges, Limes, Almonds, Lavender Water, and Norfolk Segars, together with a variety of

Fresh Teas of the first Quality,

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Irish Butter by the firkin; Nova Scotia Shad, of an excellent quality, by the barrel; best Bitters, by the bottle, Durham Mustard, Molasses, Sugar, Cocoa Nuts, and some Glass and Delft Ware.

February 9

William Bartleman

HAS REMOVED

a few doors up Prince-Street, nearly opposite R. T. Hooe & Co's. Counting-Room,

Where he has for Sale,

Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados and N. England } Rum,
Cogniac and Peach Brandy,
Madeira, Sherry, Port Lisbon and Malaga Wine,
Holland Gin,
Molasses,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
London Porter,
Spermaceti candles,
Mould and dipt do.
Soap.
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Travelling-cases,
Herrings,
Pitch, turpentine, &c.
With most articles of Grocery.

January 8.

William Friend

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he has commenced the

PASTRY COOK & CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS,

AT corner of Cameron and Royal Streets, near the City Tavern—and will have for Sale in two or three days—an assortment of CAKES and TARTS.

Mutton, Beef Steake, and Chicken Pies, every day at 1 o'clock.

Hot Mutton Pies every night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Dinners Baked every day.

N. B. Good Philadelphia Porter and Ale.

5th Feb. 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO

JUVENILE ESSAYS;

OR,

COLLECTION OF POEMS,

BY HENRY PEPPER,

(late of Philadelphia)

Are respectfully informed, that a number of the books have come to hand, and are ready to be delivered by

HENRY GIRD, Jun.

February 12.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber being about to decline the Dry Goods Business wishes to dispose of his present stock of Goods; for which purpose he will keep his store open for a few weeks, and sell for ready cash from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than the usual retail prices of Alexandria. His assortment is large and general—

CONSISTING OF

Superfine, fine and coarse, broad and narrow cloths of every description,
Cassimeres & Swansdowns
Blankets, Flannels, & r Baize
Manchester Cords
Camlets, bombazeens, and bombazetts
Wilboar & Durants,
Fleecy Hosiery,
Japan Tamboured & plain jaconett Muslins,
Plain and tamboured book do.
Satins, pelongs, lutestring & persians
Chintzes & Callicoes,
Dimity, marseilles & muslinett.
Silk, muslin & chintz Shawls,
Ladies Satin, kid & Morocco shoes,
Gold & silver lace,
Silk, cotton & worsted hosiery.
Russia sheeting & German dowlass,
Irish linnens, cambricks, Bedtick,
British osnaburgs
Mens' & boys' fine & coarse Hats,
Ladies fashionable bell crown do.
Beaver, kid & silk Gloves,
Ribbons, laces, feathers, &c. &c.

CUTHBERT POWELL.

January 12, 1799. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

The upper part of the Dwelling-House, on King, near Royal-Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Jackson and Dunnington; also the upper part of the House, lately occupied by Jas. Neale, with a Kitchen, suitable for a small family.

The subscriber will dispose of the Houses on King-Street, now occupied by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Overall, or of any property, either Houses, Lots of Ground, or ground Rents, which he possesses.

S. COOKE.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Every thing indicates approaching hostilities—but the feason of the year muft prevent for the preſent any operations in the north of Germany. The Archduke Charles has eſtabliſhed his head quarters at the town called Munford, adjoining the country of the Griſons. The Imperial troops quartered in Bohemia, have marched partly to Tyrol and partly to the lake of Conſtance—they are to be replaced by the Ruſſians, who it is ſuppoſed, will act againſt general Jourdan, and defend Franconia and Lower Suabia. This is perhaps one of the reaſons why the command in chief of the Ruſſian army has been given to Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemburg, who is peculiarly intereſted to defend the dominions of his brother.

Prince Frederick of Orange has aſſumed the command of the imperial army in Italy, compoſed of 120,000 men. Gen. Joubert, commander in chief of the French army in that country, has alſo entered upon his functions, and has ordered all the Auſtrian officers to quit the territory of the Ciſalpine republic

Notwithſtanding theſe public appearances, the foreign gazettes throw out many hints that the directory is actively employed in endeavoring to negociate a general peace. The Straſburg Gazette of the 27th ult. ſpeaks very poſitively on this ſubject. It ſtates, "that citizen Sieyes, who reſides at Berlin, has received directions relative to general peace, and even to negociate with England." Some people will, no doubt, endeavor to couple this paragraph with Mr. Grenville's miſſion to Berlin.

The Dey of Algiers has ordered his corſairs to take every French veſſel they fall in with.

Baſhaw Aly, Governor of Jennina, has taken poſſeſſion of three places in the late Venetian Dalmatia, occupied by the French. The capture of the ancient Venetian iſlands of Cerigo, Zante, and Cephalonia, by a diviſion of the combined Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets is confirmed—and it farther appears that the ſame ſquadron has taken the port of Corfu, and forced the French garriſon of the iſland to retreat towards Mezzo, and to throw itſelf into that fortreſs.

The Batavian legiſlature has laid on no leſs than four different taxes on income and capital, to cover the public expenditure for this and the next following year.

Nothing further will probably be known for ſome days in corroboration of the news received on Friday from Conſtantinople. We have given the facts preciſely as they were received by government, and there are many concurrent circumſtances which tend to confirm the truth of them, as far as regards the aſſaſſination of Buonaparte and all the ſuperior officers, whom he had ſummoned to his council at Cairo, and alſo as to what relates to the recapture of Alexandria.

It is ſaid by ſome, that Baron Herbert, who forwarded the news to Vienna, had been once deceived in regard to the burning of the tranſports at Alexandria. Granted that he had been—this very circumſtance would rather tend to prove, that he would be cautious how he received other reports of a ſimilar nature—nor would ſir Morton Eden have diſpatched a ſpecial meſſenger in ſuch haſte, had not the fact been well authenticated from various quarters. In reſpect to the recapture of Alexandria, we know by former advices, that the Pacha of Rhodes was gone to attack it with 8000 men. The garriſon was not only weak, but much in want of proviſions and water.

This news cannot fail to make a very ſenſible impreſſion throughout the French armies in Europe, as well as in the interior of France—and it will tend to confirm the opinion that has been generally entertained, that Buonaparte and his followers were only ſent to Egypt to ſilence importunities, which the directory could neither get rid of, nor ſatisfy.

A letter from Milan of the 19th ult. advises, that gen. Moreau, inſpector general of the French infantry in Italy, arrived there on the 15th—gen. Joubert, commander in chief of the French army, has ordered all Auſtrian Officers to quit the Ciſalpine territory whithin three days, and the city of Milan within 24 hours.

Letters from Leghorn of the 14th ult. ſtate, that the Engliſh party in Corſica, no longer conceal their counter revolutionary intentions, and that ſeveral of them have been lately ſhot at Calvi. A fleet of twelve Engliſh ſhips of war has made its appearance off Corſica, and that, as the French garriſon in that iſland is by no means numerous, an attempt will probably be made to conquer it.

Letters from Bruſſels of the 29th ult. ſtate, that gen. Callaud has defeated the Belgian inſurgents in the Ciſalpine, in two ſucceſſive engagements; killed 1400 of them, and taken a great number of priſoners, beſides a conſiderable quantity of ammunition, baggage, and proviſions.

A letter from Frankfort of the 1ſt inſt. ſtates, that the imperial armies continued the moſt vigorous warlike preparations.

It appears by a letter from Trieſt of the 15th ult. that the combined Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleet arrived before Cerigo on the 9th October, and landed 600 Ruſſian and 400 Turkiſh troops. The ex-Venetian troops in the ſervice of France ſurrendered the caſtle of St. Nicholas without much reſiſtance, but the ſmall French garriſon defended the fortrels two days, and obtained an honorable capitulation. On the 17th, the combined fleet let ſail again, took poſſeſſion of Cephalonia and Zante, and arrived on the 3d ult. in the canal of Corfu.

A letter from Raſtadt, of the 29th ult. adviſes, the Daniſh miniſter, Baron Rolencrentz, has preſented another ſpirited memoir againſt the abolition of the Elsfleth toll. The Pruſſian embaſſy has alſo delivered a memorial to the deputation of the Empire, purporting, that his Pruſſian majeſty cannot by any means accede in the laſt propoſals of the French miniſters, relative to the Elsfleth toll, the iſle of Buderich, and the limits of the Empire on the lower Rhine.

Sir James Pulteney, it is reported, goes out brigadier general with the expedition now forming for the Continent.

The Coquille frigate, which was unfortunately burnt at Plymouth on Friday, was eſteemed the fineſt ſhip of the French ſquadron (except La Lorre,) was only three years old, having been built at Bourdeaux in the year 1795, ſhe had been ſurveyed by order of the Navy Board, previous to being taken into ſervice, but not purchaſed by government, ſo that the loſs (eſtimate at 10,000l.) will fall on the captors.

In conſequence of the bill now before Parliament for a tax on income, the ſhort Annuities have felt a conſiderable depreſſion. They yeſterday fell to 1¾ per cent.

The following are the proportions in which Mr. Pitt propoſes that perſons poſſeſſing incomes under 200l. per annum, ſhall be rated in the Tax upon income:—

65 and under	70	1-95th part.
70	75	1-70th
75	80	1-65th
80	85	1-60th
85	90	1-54th
90	95	1-50th
95	100	1-45th
100	105	1-40th
105	110	1-38th
110	115	1-36th
115	120	1-34th
120	125	1-32th
125	130	1-30th
130	135	1-28th
135	140	1-26th
140	145	1-24th
145	150	1-22d
150	155	1-20th
155	160	1-19th
160	165	1-18th
165	170	1-17th
170	175	1-16th
175	180	1-15th
180	185	1-14th
185	190	1-13th
190	195	1-12th
195	200	1-11th
200 and upward		1-10th

It ſeems by no means improbable that the Abbe Sieyes ſhould be employed by the Directory to bring about a General Peace, and that Berlin ſhould be the ſpot from whence the firſt propoſals will be made. If this be the fact, it can only ariſe out of the neceſſity of the caſe, and from the dread of the new Confederacy which is forming againſt the French republic. The Foreign Journals are all in uniſon on this point, though we are ignorant of their authority.

A number of Artillery Officers, who are going to ſerve in the Ottoman Armies againſt France, ſet off on Saturday laſt for Portſmouth, to embark on board a frigate for the Mediterranean.

EAST INDIES.

Extracts from Calcutta news-papers, up to the 3d of July, 1798.

The American brig Sally, arrived at Madras from the Mauratius on the 12th ult. brought accounts that the whole of the French troops had been ſent off the iſland for Europe in three frigates, and Admiral Sercie was to ſail alſo in a ſhip of 24 guns, being allowed only 40 days to ſettle his affairs. The French at Mauritius declared themſelves independent of the government of home, and demanded the protection at Britain

The Preneuſe French frigate has landed about 200 perſons to aſſiſt Tippoo—M. De Buc, ſecond Captain of the Preneuſe, remains at Maugalore as Maſter Attendant, with a ſalary of five hundred pagodas a month.

LOSS OF THE COLOSSUS.

Extract of a letter from Scilly, dated December 15.

"It is with much concern I acquaint you with the loſs of the Coloſſus man of war, of 74 guns, captain G. Murray, on the night of Monday the 11th inſt. in St. Mary's Road, Scilly.

"On Friday the 7th inſt. the above ſhip came in with a direct contrary wind, having under her convoy eight veſſels from Liſbon, that arrived at the ſame time, the reſt of the fleet having parted two days before for Ireland and the Northern ports. In the evening the wind having encreaſed to a gale, her cable parted, and all attempts to ſecure the ſhip with others failing, ſhe drifted on a ledge of rocks called Southern Walls, near the iſland of Sampton, from 18 to 24 feet under water, all the convoy riding in ſafety then, and ſince, notwithſtanding the wind had ariſen to perfect tempeſt. Moſt fortunately not a life was loſt ſave quarter maſter Richard King, who dropped overboard while in the act of ſounding. The iſlanders at very great riſque exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, in cutters and open boats, and by Tueſday evening every perſon was taken out and ſafely landed, the ſick and wounded firſt, whereof many were from the battle of the Nile, the worthy captain, moſt to be commiſerated, remaining to the very laſt. The following night the ſhip fell upon her ſtarboard beam ends, and ſo violent was the perſevering gale, that no craft could attempt to approach the ſhip, and at preſent little proſpect offers of any of the ſtores, property, or even the officers baggage being ſaved, or hereafter recovered to any extent. The ſhip is ſaid to have been victualled in order to ſupply other veſſels of his majeſty's fleet, and alſo to have been in a bad ſtate before, and worſe ſince ſhe left Liſbon. The main maſt and bowſprit are already gone over the ſide."

DECEMBER 19.

It was yeſterday reported, that one of the paſſengers, who arrived in the laſt cartel from France, has declared that he read in the Paris Journals, previous to his quitting that city, an account of a battle having been fought, between the Neapolitan and Roman troops (aſſiſted by the French) in which the latter were completely victorious.

By the ſame cartel, it is ſaid, an account was received of the evacuation of Malta by the French, and the poſſeſſion of that iſland reſigned to the Neapolitans: the French retired to Corſica.

It was ſtated in this paper, about a fortnight ſince, that we had reaſon to believe the directory had given poſitive orders that no more Journals ſhould be ſuffered to be put on board the cartel ſhips coming to England. This order appears to have been rigidly obſerved, as no papers came in the cartel that arrived laſt from Calais. There are many evident reaſons why the Directory ſhould prevent its Journals from reaching this country. for though, from the rigour obſerved towards the Journaliſts, they are not at liberty to ſay much, yet that little muſt be very unfavorable.

The Tars have a ſuperſtitious notion, that any ſhip is in great danger of viſiting Davy Jones's locker, which has a dead body on board. In this opinion they will be confirmed by the loſs of the Coloſſus, in which the remains of the late Lord Shuldham were conveying to England.

Prices of ſtocks this day at 1 o'clock.

3 per cent. conſols at the opening 55.
Reduced 54.
Omnium 1½ premium.

The Iriſh parliament is further prorogued to the 22d of next month, *then to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs.*

It is ſtrongly reported at the Weſt end of the town, that accounts have been received by the way of Vienna, of ſixteen of the French ſtate priſoners in Conſtantinople having been decapitated, and their heads placed on the walls of the Seraglio. Jean Bon St. André, the late conſul at Smyrna, is reported to have been one of the number.

Accounts received by the mails alſo ſtate, that a great number of papers were found upon this man at the time of his arreſt, which were intended for circulation in the Turkiſh dominions, with a view to promote a revolutionary diſpoſition among the people; copies of which, we underſtand, have been ſent to the courts of London and Peterſburg, as documents, to juſtify the Porte in its proceedings in regard to France.

Extract of a letter from Aleppo, dated October 31.

"A Turkiſh fleet has arrived before Alexandria. Buonaparte has ſent 10,000 men to Sigheed, and 8000 to Suez. The former, on attempting to croſs the Nile, were attacked by the Arabs, who ſunk their boats, by which 5000 Frenchmen were drowned. M. Mailly, a French priſoner, ſtates, that the army is in a very ſickly ſtate, and much diſappointed in their expectations in Egypt.

"The Ruſſian fleet is ſaid to have fallen in with 25 French tranſports, and taken ten."

The Hamburg Gazette of the 30th ult. which arrived yeſterday, contains the following articles:

"We have advice from Italy, of the 19th inſtant, that the Spaniſh men of war had entered Toulon, and that an Engliſh convoy had been taken by ſome Spaniſh men of war.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, December 4.

"Napper Tandy and his Adjutant gen. are ſtill under arreſt. The former ſhewed ſtrong ſymptoms of fear previous to his being informed of the French Legation having reclaimed him as a French citizen. His adjutant general is named Blackwell. The latter is confined in a military priſon, and the former in the city guard houſe.—The critical ſituation in which this event has placed our Senate, has induced it to apply to the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Brunſwick, for inſtructions how to act, which are expected with the utmoſt anxiety. The king of Pruſſia has already declared, in his capacity of Director of the circle of lower Saxony, that he cannot acknowledge Napper Tandy as a French citizen, as he has not yet reſided ſeven years in France.

"Too much praiſe cannot be given to Sir James Crauford, to whoſe good intelligence and activity may be attributed the apprehenſion of theſe notorious rebels."

DECEMBER 21.

The following is a liſt of the commiſſioners for arranging the articles of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, as it is ſuppoſed they will be choſen as ſoon after the meeting of the Iriſh parliament as the addreſs to his Majeſty can be framed and laid before the Engliſh Parliament.

FOR ENGLAND,

Sir John Scott, attorney general.
Sir John Mitford, ſolicitor general.
Henry Addington, Speaker of the commons
Lord Loughborough, chancellor.
William Pitt, chancellor of the Exchequer.
Henry Dundas, ſecretary of ſtate.
Earl Spencer, firſt lord of the admiralty.
Lord Grenville, ſecretary of ſtate.
Sir William Scott, King's Advocate.
A Member for Liverpool.
Sir A. Macdonald, Lord chief baron.
Duke of Portland, ſecretary of ſtate.
Earl of Liverpool.
Lord Mayor of London.
George Chalmers, ſecretary to the commiſſion.

FOR IRELAND,

Mr. Stewart, attorney general.
Mr. Taylor, ſolicitor general.
James Fitzgerald, prime ſerjeant.
John Foſter, Speaker of the commons.
Sir John Parnell, chancellor of the Exchequer.
John Beresford, commiſſioner of cuſtoms.
Earl of Clare, chancellor.
Lord Yelverton, chief juſtice of common pleas.
Lord Kilwarden, chief juſtice of the King's bench.
John C. Beresford. M. P. Dublin City.
John Boyle, M. P. Cork City.
Edw. Cooke, Eſq. ſecretary to the commiſſion.

Yeſterday arrived another Mail from Liſbon, bro't to Falmouth by the Prince Adolphus, Packet, in ſeven days.

By this packet, the admiralty has received official advice of the recapture of Malta, together with all the ships of war lying there. The French garrison surrendered prisoners of war to lord Nelson, who commanded the combined fleets of England and Portugal, which blockaded the harbour. The Guillaume Tell, of 80 guns, and the Saine and Justice frigates, are made prizes. The Admiral Nelson cutter had brought this intelligence to Lord St. Vincent, but the public dispatches from Lord Nelson are on board the Latona frigate, which is not arrived.—This advice was also confirmed by the consul of Malaga, who sent the news to the Minister at the court of Portugal, from whom it was transmitted to the Chevallier d'Almeida resident in London.

The dispatches respecting the capture of Minorca are also wanting, as they are on board the Petterell sloop of war, which is taken. But lord St. Vincent mentions the news as a positive fact, which does not admit of a doubt; and it is corroborated by other advices.

Thus then, in the short space of three months we have seen an entire fleet of 13 sail of the line and four frigates, manned with the best seamen in the French service, captured or destroyed, and the islands of Cerigo, Zante, St. Maure, Cephalonia, the port and town of Corfu, and the islands of Minorca and Malta taken possession of by the allies. The two last islands would in other times have been considered an ample recompence for a whole naval campaign. For nine years past the French have been trying every means of corruption to get possession of Malta, which is the key of the Levant, and the only intermediate port which the French had open to them between Egypt and the coasts of Italy and France. No period of any war ever offered to the allies such a career of naval triumphs, as we have had the pleasure to witness since the first of August last, and we have reason to know that they have made their due impression throughout Europe.

But an event still more interesting, or at least more decisive, is the declaration of war which the directory has published against the kings of Naples and Sardinia.

This measure will probably break up the congress at Rastatt, and bring into action 120,000 Austrians, who are assembled in the Tyrol and Upper Italy. The mother republic is on the point of sending assistance to her daughter, the new republic of Rome, who has been seriously alarmed at the violent advances of the king of Naples. The French papers admit that an engagement took place on the 23d of November, between the advanced posts of the Neapolitan and the French and Roman armies, when the latter were forced to retire with loss. This is a very different account to what has been stated in our opposition papers, which have reported that the Neapolitan troops were completely defeated. The directory, in proposing that war should be declared against the king of Naples, attributes the cause of it to the attack made by General Mack on the Roman troops.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 27.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

SITTING OF DECEMBER 6.

WAR BETWEEN NAPLES AND FRANCE.

The Executive Directory sent a Message to the Council of Elder.

[*For a copy of which, and the letters which were referred to, read the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred on the 7th.*]

Lauffat declaimed against the perfidies of the King of Naples, impressed in strong terms on the minds of the Council the humiliating condition to which he reduced all the French in his dominions, complained of the assistance which he gave to the English to accomplish the destruction of the republican fleet, and predicted new triumphs over the miserable king of Syracuse, which would serve for example to posterity.

The Members rose at once spontaneously, and shaking their robes, decreed the printing of the message, amid the shouts of "Long live the Republic!"

The Council afterwards waited for the result of the deliberation of the Council of Five Hundred, and resolved itself into a secret committee.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

SITTING DECEMBER 7.

The President read a message, by which the Council of Elders announced that they approved of the resolution declaring war against the king of the two Sicilies and of Sardinia.

To this message was annexed that of the Directory, in the following terms:

"The Court of Naples has completed the measure of its perfidies. You will see by the letters of Generals Joubert and Championet, that the French troops in the Roman republic have been attacked by the Neapolitan troops. Thus the moderation of the French Republic has only served to increase the audacity of her enemies. The details, which shall be immediately transmitted to you, will convince you that both one and the other has been carried to the utmost extent.

"At present the first object of the government should consist in taking measures to repel the insolent attack of a perjured Court.

"The Executive Directory is also bound to declare to you, that the Court of Turin, equally perfidious, is joined in a common cause with our enemies, and thus puts the finishing hand to a long train of crimes directed against the prosperity of the French Republic.

"Citizens Representatives, the Executive Directory does not conceal that the danger is imminent, but the energy of the Republic is still greater; and now, when all the shadows of opinion are about to disappear, when all our wishes are about to unite, and that the Legislative Body is on the point of supporting with all its means the efforts of the government, the projects of the enemies of the Republic will be again confounded, and the triumph of liberty will be for ever secured.

"The Executive Directory formally proposes to you *to declare war against the kings of Naples and of Sardinia.*"

HAMBURG, DECEMBER 7.

"Baron Barberg, hitherto Russian Ambassador at Dresden, having received orders by an extraordinary Courier immediately to proceed to Stockholm, in the capacity of Russian Minister, he has already passed through Stralsund on his way to the former city. The object of his mission is, to prevail upon his Swedish Majesty to join the coalition, and to watch the course of affairs in Sweden, in case that a Diet should be convened.

"Napper Tandy's fate remains as yet undecided. He continues under arrest, as well as Blackwell, his Adj. General."

VIENNA, NOVEMBER 21

The following advice has been received from Constantinople:

Since the 15th of September the army collected in Syria by the Pacha of Damascus, is on its full march; the vanguard was already arrived in the environs of Suez. This army comprised of Turkish troops, the Arabs, and Mamelukes who followed Ibraham Bey is said to be upwards of 100,000 men. The Pachas of Cairo and Murat have also put themselves on their march from Upper Egypt, while numerous tribes of Arabic Bedouins advance from the West against Alexandria. In this manner General Buonaparte would be attacked from all sides at once; while a port of the Russian and Turkish fleet, united with the English division cruising at the Mouth of the Nile, will attempt a landing between Alexandria and Roletta. The force of the French on their arrival in Egypt consisted of 24,000 troops, 14,250 seamen and marines, and 1526 pieces of cannon."

A letter from Constantinople of the 3d ult. states, that the new Grand Vizier, Jussuph Bashaw, arrived there on the 25th October, and declared, on entering upon his functions, that his chief attention should be directed towards the most vigorous prosecution of war against France and the suppression against the revolt of Passawan Oglou.

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 1,
Will be presented the justly celebrated Comedy (never performed here) called
WIVES AS THEY WERE,
AND
MAIDS AS THEY ARE.
To which will be added, the favorite Farce of
BON TON;
OR,
HIGH LIFE ABOVE STAIRS.
Feb. 28.

Thomas Simms,
PRINCE-STREET,
Has just received a fresh supply of
Well Cured Bacon,
AND SOME
EXCELLENT VENISON.
Feb. 28.

Alexandria, February 28.

The brig Philanthropist, Capt. Ebenezer Eveleth, of this port, has arrived safe at Martinique, after a passage of 19 days. The ship Potomac Chief, Captain Wattles, of this port, and the schooner Thetis, Capt. Lemmon, of George-Town, were both at Martinique on the 31st of January, and expected to sail in a few days.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in New York.

"You will perceive by the papers, the appointment of Mr. King and Mr. Smith, to negociate treaties of amity and commerce—the former with Russia, and the latter with the Ottoman Porte.

"I understand that the *advances* in this business are from those powers—and in a very flattering manner. The Russian minister at the court of London made known to Mr. King the desire of the emperor, that some person might be invested with powers from this country to enter into the negociation with his minister at London.

"Mr. Smith goes to Constantinople. What is a little singular in the business is, both overtures being made nearly at the same moment, and yet being totally independent of, and unknown to, each of the parties making them—The object of them unquestionably is, to create in us a rival with Great Britain in their trade—and of course thereby to secure to themselves an advantageous extention of it. The trade of the Levant will be an immense thing to this country."

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The following letter evinces the state of New York to contain the materials for GUN FLINTS; *and the like is affirmed of some parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland.—Prosperity to all attempts to make the American people know and appreciate their own resources!*

East Chester, August 27 '98.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, Esq.

SIR,

"In consequence of a publication of the Mineralogical Society, of the 24th of July last, I take the liberty of informing you, that flint stones, such as I suppose are suitable to be manufactured into gun flints, can be obtained in any quantity, on the eastern shore of the outlet of Lake Erie; it is the only place on the continent, where I have noticed them to abound—samples can be readily obtained, by applying to the officer commanding our post at Niagara.

Your's with great respect.

WM. S. SMITH.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Mr. Bayard proposed the following resolution to the house:

"Resolved, That Matthew Lyon a member of this house, having been convicted of being a notorious and seditious person, and of a depraved mind, & wicked and diabolical disposition, and of wickedly, deceitfully and maliciously contriving to defame the government of the United States, and of having with intent and design to defame the government of the United States, and John Adams, the President of the United States, and to bring the said government and President, into contempt and disrepute, and with intent and design to excite against the said government and President, the hatred of the good people of the United States, and to stir up sedition in the United States, wickedly, knowingly, and maliciously written and published certain scandalous and seditious writings, or libels, be therefor expelled this house."

Mr. B. said, he had only to remark, that this resolution is copied from the record of the trial, which he had in his possession.

Mr. Nicholas said, if this had been a candid statement of the business, he should have been willing to have come to an immediate vote upon it; but words are introduced into this resolution which are words of course in every indictment, which do not particularly belong to this offence and the truth of which is never enquired into upon a trial. As he wished the nature of the offence to be clearly stated, he hoped the motion would lie for the present.

Mr. Bayard observed, he had already said, the terms used are copied from the record itself, and he did not think the gentleman from Virginia had been wiser than the law. He had himself no doubt that all the charges in the record are pertinent to the subject; if not, it would be extremely improper to introduce them. They are charges upon which a jury of the country have decided.

Mr. Nicholas appealed to the gentleman from Delaware, and to all other gentlemen of the law, who heard him, whether the words here used, are not the mere form of the indictment, and unconnected with the act here charged. He moved to adjourn, which motion was carried without a division.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

Petitions from sundry inhabitants of the counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Montgomery, Northampton and Washington in the state of Pennsylvania begging a repeal of the alien and sedition acts were presented, read and referred to the committee appointed on that subject.

Mr. Goodrich from the committee to whom were referred, the petitions representations &c. of sundry inhabitants of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, against the alien and sedition acts, made a lengthy report which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pinckney reported a bill in addition to the act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen which was read and made the order for to morrow.

Mr. Gallatin from the committee appointed on the 21st ult. reported a bill to amend the act regulating the grants of lands appropriated for military services and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the Heathens, which was read and made the order for to morrow.

Mr. D. Foster from the committee of claims to whom was referred on the 7th inst. the petition of John Vaughan, made report which was read and made the order for to morrow.

On motion, the committee of claims were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Alexander Powers and others, and petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions.

The house took up the consideration of the two following bills, viz. a bill to grant an additional compensation for the year 1799, to certain officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1799, to which they agreed with amendments, and the bills, were ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate have passed the bill fixing the pay of the captains and commanders of ships and vessels of war of the United States.

Two bills, the one making appropriations for defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect certain treaties between the United States and several nations of Indians, and the other making compensation to James Mathers for services rendered the United States and expences incured in rendering said services as sergeant at arms to the Senate, were agreed to by the house and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 21.

The appointment of Mr. Murray, as minister plenipotentiary to France, has given general satisfaction. His very amiable manners, joined to his known abilities and genuine patriotism, afford us strong hopes; that (if an accommodation be possible) we shall contract a new and lasting obligation with Mr. Murray, for having added an exemption from the horrors of war to his faithful services, as a dignified representative of his country in peace.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANA WAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst. an indented apprentice, named HANSON MURRAY, aged 16 years. He had on a dove-coloured round jacket, and grey trousers. The back of the jacket had been burnt out against a stove, and a new one was put in. His hat was an old felt, very much coloured by flour. I will give the above reward to any person who will take him up and deliver him to me, or lodge him in any gaol so that I may get him again; and I do hereby forewarn all masters of vessels and others not to harbour said Hanson Murray, as I am determined to prosecute any person so behaving with the utmost rigor of the law.

HENRY NICHOLSON.

Feb. 58.

An Apprentice wanted. Apply at this Office.

J. SPENCE,

GARDENER AND SEEDSMAN,

FROM NEW-YORK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Alexandria and the public in general, that he has opened a SEED STORE, in King street, next door to Mr. Peter Wise's, where all kinds of fresh warranted garden seeds may be had on moderate terms.

He has also for sale, between thirty and forty barrels of

NEW-YORK WINTER GREEN APPLES, of a superior quality.

January 29.

Alexander Kerr,

From Philadelphia,

Has opened the following assortment of

Dry Goods and Cutlery,

In King Street, between Fairfax and Water Street, which he will sell by the package, piece, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, on credit, or in exchange for flour, for which he will allow the highest market price, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, from 4s. to 15s. sterl. ing per yard, double milled drab do. from 5s. to 8s. do. per do. grey, blue and striped coatings, cassimeres, plain and striped, cassinets and swansdowns, striped, paint and rose blankets, flannels, kerseys, cotton, silk and cotton; and silk hosiery, cotton counterpanes Marseilles quiltings and muslinets, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, fancy cords, thicksets, plain and twill'd, royal ribs, ribdelures, pillow and beaver fustians, olive and white jeans, printed velvets, white and coloured threads, sewing silk and twist, silk ferreting, galloons, ribbons, worsted bindings, hair and worsted plush, girth and straining web, tapes of all Nos. bobbin, short buttons and wires, mantuas and peelings, red fringe, thread edgings, white and black lace, knives and forks, table, desert and carvers, pocket knives, penknives, children's knives, butcher's knives, scissars, long and small, razors, plain plated and gilt coat and vest buttons.

N. B. He has also a few pipes and quarter casks of old red Port wine, two years in this country, which he will dispose of also.

January 8.

HAY.

Good Timothy Hay for sale by WILLIAM HARTSHORNE & SONS, by the waggon load or single bundle.

February 7.

I will sell for Cash,

A LOT of two acres of ground, in fee simple, in the town of Dumfries, with the following improvement on it, viz. a two story frame dwelling house with five rooms on each floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole; a good currying shop with a cellar sufficient to hold a large stock of leather, a mill-house, bark-house, lumber house, beam-house, and stable; all of which is nearly new. The whole of the lot under good paling, with 48 large vatts sufficient to hold 1300 hides. There are 1500 dollars insurance of the property. The purchaser may have one hundred cords of good bark, and the stock of leather in the yard, or without, as may best suit. It is needless to mention all the advantages attending the property, as it is to be presumed that any person wishing to purchase, will first view the same.

THOMAS JACOB.

Notice

To the Tenants of the late George Wm. Fairfax, deceased, living upon that tract of land, in Loudoun County, called Piedmont.

THEY are hereby informed, that I have lately purchased the reversionary interest of Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. and that I mean to sell out my interest in the different lots held by the tenants.

Until the month of April next, I shall give them the refusal of purchasing the respective lots on which they live. The terms of sale will be one fifth in hand, and the balance in four equal annual instalments (free of interest).—Upon the first payment being made, a deed will be given, and a security required on the land, for the faithful performance of the other payments. I shall generally attend Loudoun Court until the month of April, when the tenants who wish to purchase may see me; but should I fail to attend, they will make application to Thomas Swann, Esq. who will be properly authorised to treat with them.

Wm. BYRD PAGE.

January 1.

To be Rented,

For one or more years, and possession given immediately,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, containing between nine and ten acres, known by the name of Cameron about two miles from Alexandria, on the post road leading to Colchester and Dumfries; the situation for a Grocery or Tavern is good. There is on the premises, a good kitchen, stable, and a half acre garden under good fence and in good order. A farther description of the place is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to rent, will, no doubt, view the premises—For terms apply to

ROBERT STEWART,
at M'Knight's Tavern.

February 15.

Wm. F. GIRD,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

HAS the honor to inform his friends, and public, that he has commenced business in the house occupied by his brother, HENRY GIRD, Jun. Printer of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR, corner of Cameron and Fairfax Streets; and near the Bank of Alexandria.—He is solicitous to deserve public patronage, and will, therefore, pay particular attention to any commands with which he may be favored.—He has for Sale a few fashionable GOLD, SILVER, and GILT WATCHES—a variety of FANCY ARTICLES—and some WARRANTED MAINSPRINGS

Dr. G. W. Adlersterren,

FROM LANCASTER,

Formerly Surgeon in the Hospitals of the Emperor of Germany,

Informs the Public that he has a large assortment of excellent

GERMAN MEDICINES

FOR SALE,

At the lower end of King-Street, opposite to Patton & Dykes's Store, at the Sign of the Black Eagle.

1st. An excellent remedy against Poison, or the Bite of a mad Dog, which was discovered by the famous Botanist, Mr. St. Von Gordon, and is infallible—at 5s. 6d. per bottle, with Directions.

2d. The well known Inspruch Mineral Oil at 4s. with directions.

4d. The Russian Crown Pills, at 3s. 9d. per box, with do.

4th. A never-failing Medicine for Worms. at 3s. 9d. per box.

5th. Doctor Adlersterren's Vital Tea, an excellent purifier of the blood, at 2s. per paper, with do.

6th. An infallible remedy for female diseases at 7s 6d. per bottle.

7th. A most excellent and newly discovered Tooth Powder, a preservative against the Scurvy, and brings the Teeth to their natural whiteness—at 3s. per paper.

8th. A perfect Cure for all Veneral Disorders, without Mercury, either long standing or recently affected—a 46s.

9th. A sure Cure for Cancers, or any old running Sore—at 25s.

All the above Medicines may be kept in miles without spoiling.

☞ He undertakes to cure Cancers, Hair Lips, Tetter Worms, Phthisick, Deafness, Gravel and Stone Diseases, Film over the Eye, and King's Evil.—Whoever employs him in the above complaints shall be perfectly cured—otherwise pay nothing.

N. B. He practises Surgery and Midwifery.

December 20.

JUST OPENED,

AND

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at his Wet and Dry Goods Store, at the corner of Princess and Union Streets,

Best Old Jamaica Spirits,

West-India rum, wines, brandy, Holland gin, loaf and brown sugars, molasses, bar-iron and steel, James' river tobacco, leather, 8, 10 and 20d. nails, fine and coarse Salt, and a general assortment of Wet and Dry Goods.

Also on Hand,

A quantity of best double Gloucester and R. Island Cheese, which he will sell, at very reduced prices, for Cash.

Likewise,

LONDON & PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED PORTER.

C. JAMIESON.

December 29.

Fall & Winter Goods.

JAMES BACON,

At his store in Fairfax street, next door to Mr. Guy Atkinson's, has received and offer for sale on the most moderate terms, a general assortment of Goods adapted to the season, among which are the following:

Super fine cloths and cassimeres—new and fashionable patterns
Do. milled do.
Second and coarse do.
Fashionable swansdowns for vests
Coatings, flannels, and baizes
Half thicks and kerseys
Rose blankets from 6 to 12 quarters
Do. striped
Scarlet cardinals
Fancy cords, thicksets, and velveteens
Lining and beaver fustians
Stuffs of various descriptions and colours
7 8 and 4-4 Irish linens and Scotch shirtings
German Linens
Lancashire sheetings
Silk, cotton, and worsted hose
Calicoes and chintzes—fashionable patterns
A variety of muslins of every description
Bed tickings and cotton counterpanes
Diaper Table Cloths
Gentlemen's and children's hats, coarse and fine

With a variety of other articles in his line, the whole of which he is determined to sell on such terms as he flatters himself will give satisfaction to those who will favour him with their custom.

November 22.

Jacob Hoffman

Has just received an elegant assortment of

Fancy Goods.

Among which are,

1 box feathers assorted	Gloves,
1 do. Silver Spray	Beaver Hats,
Chintze	Satin do.
Callicoes,	India Goods,
Silks,	Alababa Bafias,
Black Satin,	Guzzas,
Coloured do.	Gold Kendamondies,
Laces,	Bandano Handker'fs,
Ribbons,	

December 29

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, and adjoining Sideling Hill.

Four thousand eight hundred and seventy acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fishing creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg.—These lands are generally good, as I am informed. I will sell them for ready cash, upon credit, or exchange them for lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of Land in the Town of Alexandria, or the Federal City. for terms apply to

R. T. HOOE.

June 30.

FOR SALE.

MOLASSES,	By the Hogshead.
PORTER,	
OZNABURGS,	By the Piece or Bail.
DOWLASS,	
SHEETINGS,	
BRITANIAS,	
PLATILLIAS,	

The above goods we will sell cheap for ready Cash, or a short Credit.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Alexandria, Feb. 5. 1799. tf

John & James S. Scott,

HAVE removed to the South side of King-street, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. R. Patten & C. Scott, and nearly opposite their former residence, where they continue their business, with their usual punctuality and in the most fashionable manner,

January 9th, 1799.

Notice is hereby given to

all persons indebted to the Estate of CUMBERLAND WILSON, deceased, late of Dumfries, that we have empowered Mr. James Lorimer, merchant in Dumfries, to collect the outstanding debts.

As there is a necessity for the affairs of the estate being speedily liquidated, every account that is not discharged by the 20th of February next, will be put in suit. Those having claims against the said estate, are requested to lodge them proved according to law. with Mr. Lorimer, or either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM WILSON
JAMES WILSON
CAMPBELL WILSON
} Administrators.

January 5, 1799.

NOW confined in the gaol of Alexandria, as Runaways, two the following NEGRO MEN, viz.

JACK ANDERSON, a likely, dark Mulatto Man, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made; says he was born in New-York, of free parents, who reside in Hanover Square, near Mr. M'Lean's Printing-Office; was carried by water to Roanoak, in North Carolina, by a certain Capt. Conclan, and there sold to Mr. George Manning, who afterwards parted with him to a John Taylor, in Grenville, from whence he absconded.

NEGRO JACK, who calls himself Jack Lee, a stout, likely fellow, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 26 years old, a small mark or scar above his right eye, and one on the said cheek; who says he did belong to a Mr. C. Carter, of Albermarle county, and by him set free.

The owners of the above Negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Gaoler.

November 8.

TO BE RENTED,

Part of a Two Story Brick HOUSE,

Such as would suit a privated family. For further particulars enquire of

THE PRINTER.

January 17.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A BLACK HORSE and a SADDLE were stolen out of the subscriber's stable on the 19th December last. The horse is about 14½ hands high, and about 16 years old. He is well made, trots, gallops, and is much used to drawing in a cart—has some white spots on his neck, occasioned by the collar. His mane is very thick, his tail bushy, and, when he was taken away, had on three old shoes. The saddle is of a dark colour, with a flannel pad, faced with blue plush. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horse and thief to me, or Ten Dollars for the horse and saddle.

BEALE HOWARD.

February 9.

TO LET.

I WILL let the Large and Convenient Brick House and Store, or the Store separately, now occupied by me, at the corner of King and Pitt Streets, with a good stable and carriage house. The Store is as well situated as any in town, and fitted for either wholesale or retail business—The house is equal to any in the place, for the accommodation of a family—possession may be had on a few days notice.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

Feb. 17.

Notice.

ALL persons who may for the time to come have occasion to pass Flour or other articles, at the toll places established by law, must pay the tolls before the same can be suffered to pass—it being understood that at Watts's Branch and the Great Falls, toll will not be exacted, where the articles above mentioned are deposited in the Company's Stores, until they are taken therefrom.

JAS. KEITH, President.
JOHN MASON
ISAAC M'PHERSON
} Director.

February 12.

Andrew & Wm. Ramlay,

Have received One Hundred & Ten Barrels

PRIME BEEF AND PORK,

New-York quality, and one barrel of best CHEWING TOBACCO, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.—They have on hand, Port Wine in Pipes, Hhds. and Bottles, of a superior quality, Madeira in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks, Sherry in quarter casks, Window Glass in boxes 8 by 10, 10 by 14 and 9 by 11. A quantity of excellent Oporto Corks in bags, a large assortment of Bar Iron, and Gun Powder in small kegs.

12th Feb.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 Chests Fresh Hyson Tea,
10 Bags Pepper,
2 Boxes containing 40 pieces fine Flanders Sheeting,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN G. LABD.

February 11.

I will either sell or rent

that large, three-story BRICK WAREHOUSE, on King-Street, now occupied by Messrs. Andrew and William Ramsay.—Possession may be had immediately.

December 20. J. WILSON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have for sale at their Warehouse on Prince street, two doors below the Vendue Store,

Seine Twine,

10, 12, and 20d, Nails,
Carpenters' Tools assorted,
A few dozen best iron Shovels,
A general assortment of Ship Chandlery,
An assortment of Stationary,
Tin in boxes,
Fine Liverpool Salt.

The above articles will be disposed of on moderate terms for cash, or country produce.

C. H. COFFEY, & CO.

THOMAS DAVIS,

At his Smith-Shop, near the upper Warehouses, George-Town,

MAKES all kinds of Mill Irons, Scale-Beams, Branding-Irons, Mill-Screws, &c. which he will sell on moderate terms, for Cash. Orders punctually attended to.

SOME time ago lent some books, (a list of which is subjoined) to different persons in Alexandria, and I have never had them returned. As some sets of books would be broken by my losing them, I request the persons who have them to return them immediately to my brother. LEVEN POWELL, jun.

1 vol. Cicero's Letters,
1 — Smith's Wealth of Nations,
1 — Rambler,
2 — Humphrey Clinker
Pindar's works, bound in 1 vol.
British Album, do.
Beauties of Sterne do.

Perhaps some others, in which my name is written.

February 8. 4w1aw

THE Subscriber takes this method of announcing to the public, that he has declined business—and wishes all persons having any demands on him to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those who are indebted to him either by bond, note, or otherwise, will please to make immediate payment, in order to enable him to do justice to all who have claims against him, as after the first day of next March no further indulgence can be given.

ANDREW WALES.

THE Subscriber means, in future, to practise his profession of advocate, at the Bar of the High Court of Chancery. Those who wish to confide their business to his care, will be pleased to address to him near Fredericksburg.

JOHN MINOR, Jun.

February 11.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.

PAGE 1 - BLANK

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1799.

The addreſs of the General Aſſembly to the People of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The awful criſis which has arrived muſt be felt by us all, however we may differ as to the cauſes which have produced it, or the meaſures which may avert it.

That our fellow citizens may be fully informed of the part taken by our public functionaries, in all the meaſures touching this ſubject, it is deemed fair and proper to ſubmit the following reſolutions offered in the Houſe of Delegates, by the member from Prince George, as a ſubſtitute for thoſe adopted which are ſubjoined. Nor can it be deemed improper, to notice the prevailing diſtinction between the reſolutions. In the latter, declarations of uniting in the common defence are mingled with inſinuations of diſtruſt in the government of the United States, the only political means by which efficacy can be given to the reſiſtance againſt an invading foe.

Having paſſed the reſolutions, it would ſeem that the General Aſſembly had finiſhed their deliberations on the ſubject, but a novel courſe was purſued, alike outraging the rules of the legiſlature and derogating from the diſcernment of their conſtituents, by a laboured detail of the reaſons which induced the legiſlative adoption of the reſolutions. It became neceſſary, therefore, to meet this ſecond paper by counter arguments, but this was done with reluctance, and after every attempt to arreſt the propoſition had failed. Our ſharing in the impropriety of departure from uſage, muſt be attributed to the imperious neceſſity of the caſe.

The counter arguments are diſplayed in the following addreſs ſubmitted to the committee of the whole, by the member from Weſtmoreland. An effort was made in the Houſe, to obtain the circulation of the counter addreſs among the people, by ſubjoining it to a compilation of [illegible] inſerted the addreſs adopted, directed to be publiſhed at the public expence; this requeſt was denied, as will appear by reference to the Journals.—To the liberality of individuals who have ſubſcribed a ſufficient fund for the purpoſe, is the minority indebted for the publication of their opinions on the very intereſting ſubject, which has engaged the attention of the General Aſſembly, and cannot fail to engage the fulleſt deliberation of their conſtituents who alone can ſupply a radical remedy to the political diſeaſe.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

OPPOSING as we did, reſolutions of the General Aſſembly, paſſed on the 24th day of December; we cannot remain ſilent under the unprecedented example exhibited in ſupport of them, by a detailed diſplay of thoſe reaſons which influenced their adoption. We lament their exiſtence; and we deprecate the deviation from our legiſlative uſage, which their adoption has produced. If this was the only evil reſulting from the ſyſtem of which they form a conſpicuous feature, we ſhould in ſilence wait your application of the conſtitutional corrective, which you annually diſpenſe; but conſidering the happineſs united America enjoys, and foreſeeing the evils which diſunited America muſt inevitably ſuffer, we cannot ſhrink from the charge of the momentous duty to which we are unexpectedly called, and on which we reluctantly enter.

To place the preſent criſis plainly before you it is neceſſary to recur to paſt tranſactions.

For the purpoſe of perpetuating the bleſſings of our natural independence, the people of united America were induced to exchange their firſt political aſſociation for that now exiſting. The will of the majority produced, ratified, and conducts it. This firſt principle in our federal pact cannot be impaired without proportionate injury to the body politic.

The fallibility of man prohibits the hope of perfection in his works; and the beſt rule for freemen to adopt, in the opinion of our anceſtors, was that which inculcates obedience to laws enacted by a majority of functionaries appointed by the people. Foreſeeing the terrible effects which enſue from differences of opinion on national ſubjects, they added to this firſt principle two others, which promiſed immortality to the work of their hands: they declared the compact amendable, and plainly pointed out the ways: they limited power to fixed periods; recurring to the choice of the people for the delegation of authority. Under a conſtitution thus formed, the proſperity of America was great and unexampled. War broke out in another quarter of the globe: the government and the people of the United States bemoaned alike the diſtreſſes incident to a vaſt portion of the human race; diſtreſſes not within their controul, and in the termination of which they did not poſſeſs even a remote influence. Avoiding the exiſting carnage, the continuance of our exiſting happineſs become, as was proper, the primary object of the attention of government. The Preſident of the United States, a citizen the moſt tried, and the moſt beloved, weighing all the difficulties to which our relation to the belligerant powers expoſed us, promulgated by proclamation the exiſting ſtate of things, and warned his fellow-citizens of the pernicious conſequences which would follow the dereliction of their neutral condition. An adherence to this ſituation was enjoined by law, and approved by the general plaudits of our country. Yet, unfortunately for America, and for republican government, a few, openly, and more ſecretly, lifted their voice againſt their country's will. A foreign miniſter's contumelious appeal from the acts of government to the people, whoſe honor and comfort alike commanded their ſupport of that government, was maintained with affection to the foreign agent, and with acrimony againſt the conſtituted authorities of the nation. The ſubject became familiar to the whole people; and their voice, ſpontaneouſly uttered, ſunk into temporary and contemptuous oblivion the abettors of this wicked effort.—Smothered for a while only, the unextinguiſhed fire rekindled as occaſion afforded fuel.

The treaty which terminated our revolutionary war, although followed by the immediate poſſeſſion of the main good, yet held ſome ſecondary objects unſettled. The conſequence of war is a ſtate of mental ire, which yields only to acts of mutual beneficence and to time. This ſtate of mental warfare had not ceaſed, when the unjuſtifiable conduct of our late foe, eſpecially on the ocean, rekindled our ardor for hoſtility and revenge. The executive of the United States, uninfluenced by [illegible] continuing to view peace ſo long as it was to be preſerved without diſhonor, as his higheſt duty, in a moment menacing war, made his laſt effort to avert its miſeries from our land. He ſent a miniſter to Great Britain, for the purpoſe of ſettling the exiſting diſcord. Peace was preſerved with honor. This event, inſtead of confirming our internal tranquility, was turned with much dexterity to the renewal of paſt animoſities; the views of Genet were reacted in a different dreſs, and the executive of the union was branded with every epithet of opprobium, becauſe in preventing war, every good wiſhed for by one of the parties to the contract of peace had not been obtained. Here the indignation of the American mind was addreſſed with conſiderable effect. At length the people, rouſed by ſelf attention, ſpoke—all was tranquil; and error, whether reſulting from miſtaken confidence, or vicious intention, ſunk again into oblivion—France, our ally, to whom our government had, from the beginning of the war, preſented repeated proofs of ſincere friendſhip, taught by the bickerings of ourſelves, on the ſubject of the Britiſh treaty, re-echoed American reproaches with French views and French objects. Similitude of ſentiment, too often begets union in deſign—our commerce became a prey to French cruizers; our citizens were captured, and all the injuries heretofore received from the Britiſh nation, were repeated on our defenceleſs country, with this ſtriking difference: a former foe, claiming unexpected ſtipulations inflicted the firſt: while the latter proceeded from the hand of a former friend, bound to us by the ties of a ſolemn treaty, and receiving from us every good in our power to beſtow, without violating our neutrality, and thereby committing ſuicide on our national and individual happineſs.

Influenced by the ſame pacific principle, the Preſident (the ſame tried and beloved Waſhington) attempted, as before, by a timely interference, to avert the impending war. He ſent a miniſter to France, with full powers to remove by candid explanations miſtaken opinions, to renew ancient friendſhip, and to perpetuate the bleſſings of mutual peace. This miniſter was not even received, but ordered to depart with marks of contumely and threats of impriſonment.

The ſucceſſor of Waſhington, actuated by the ſame principles, and anxious for the ſame beneficent end, made a ſecond effort to reſtore peace, and paid an unuſual compliment to the French government, by ſending three envoys extraordinary, with ample powers to hear, to explain, to redreſs, and to bury every complaint in a fair, honorable, and friendly adjuſtment. This renewed teſtimony of our deſire for peace, was returned by increaſe of inſolence and affront.

Thus ſituated, we had but to chooſe between ſubmiſſion to the will of a foreign nation, and the maintenance of our independence. What American could heſitate in the option? The choice being made, ſelf preſervation commanded preparations for ſelf-defence. With this view, and to this end, various defenſive meaſures were adopted by the laſt Congreſs, the moſt effectual of which were, the equipment of the fleet, the raiſing of an army, a proviſion for the removal of dangerous aliens, and for the puniſhment of ſeditious citizens. The two firſt are charged with the atrocious deſign of creating a monarchy on the ruins of our free government, and the two laſt are declared to be uſurpations of power in violation of the conſtitution; while all of them are viewed as parts of a fixed ſyſtem, tending to the eſtabliſhment of deſpotiſm. This ſerious accuſation, if true, commands your effectual interpoſition; if untrue, it ought to guard you againſt the warning of thoſe, who from error, or with the moſt pernicious deſign, invite you to the adoption of meaſures baneful to American happineſs, and fatal to American liberty.

When the moſt powerful nation in Europe, by whoſe inſidious policy and numerous armies, populous, warlike, and wealthy ſtates have been overturned, whoſe luſt of dominion is inſatiable, and whoſe only rule of conduct is her will, has demanded tribute at our hands, and menaced us with the fate of nations conquered and debaſed, what means could have been adopted more convenient or more likely to ſecure our defence? The equipment of a fleet guards the remains of our commerce from their privateers, enables us to incommode any offenſive attempts which their enmity may dictate, and to facilitate our exertions for ſelf-defence, by facilitating the conveyance of the requiſite ſupplies for military operations in our extenſive country. Important already have been the beneficial conſequences to our commerce, flowing from this wiſe meaſure, and every [illegible] trade, in an increaſed ratio, enlivens and invigorates agriculture: more important will be its effects in ſecuring our protection, ſhould we be forced to the laſt appeal in defence of our liberty and property.

Upon ſo ſolemn an occaſion, what curſes would be adequate to the ſupineneſs of our government, if militia were the only reſort for ſafety, againſt the invaſion of a veteran army, flushed with repeated victories, ſtrong in the ſkill of its officers, and led by diſtinguiſhed commanders? Should not the American citizen be prepared to meet the eventual combat by thoſe acquirements which place him on an equal footing in the day of battle? Or, is he ſo little eſteemed as to be deſignedly ſubmitted to an unequal conflict? What more than placing him on an equality with his foe is propoſed by raiſing an army? Thus our anceſtors acted in the revolutionary war; and ſuſpicions perverting their intention, like thoſe now diſſeminated, would have been treated with contempt, or publiſhed as the ſchemes of men devoted to the enemy. Where is the change in our ſituation, which authoriſes the denunciation of a meaſure now, then admitted to be wiſe and indiſpenſable? Does it argue a love of country, to paraliſe means adopted for its defence? Does it demonſtrate affection to our fellow-citizens, to reprobate endeavors which beſtow upon them equality of ſkill with their antagoniſts? Does it evince a wiſh to diſcharge and diſtruſt our militia when an army is formed of citizens ſoldiers for that very militia to rally round, and hand in hand, to march to attack the foe? Can that army be called mercenary, which is compoſed of our brothers and our ſons, levied by law, paid by law, and embodied to defend their and our common rights? Would your Waſhington lead a mercenary army? Is he not again your general? Why then, theſe unfounded ſuſpicions, and this approbious unwarranted epithet, but to a inflame your paſſions, and to miſlead your judgment?—Pauſe, reflect, and ſay, whether counſel thus adminiſtered can have your good for its object; and whether under the pretence of promoting your happineſs, it does not lead to an iſſue diſaſtrous to America, calamitous to Virginia!

Alike erroneous, and alike deſtructive of the common weal, is the diſtorted conſtruction of the alien and ſedition laws.

Nevertheleſs, theſe acts are confidently pronounced unconſtitutional, ſo much ſo, that to many of our fellow citizens, the queſtion may appear to have been completely decided.

In the opinion of ſome, to deliberate on this ſubject is to be criminal; and to pauſe before we declare that the conſtituted authorities have knowingly and intentionally violated that ſacred chapter by which they hold their political exiſtence, is to be inimical to that republican liberty, which conſtitutes the pride and happineſs of our country, and which can only be preſerved by preſerving that government which is now ſo boldly arraigned. Had the meaſures which profeſs their origin from theſe laws been confined to ordinary, peaceable and conſtitutional efforts to effect their repeal; had a decent reſpect for the real majority of the American people been maintained, no oppoſition would have been made by thoſe who now addreſs you—But when a partial irritation, in ſome degree produced by miſconception, is ſought to be excited into general hoſtility againſt the government of country; is ſeized as affording a fair occaſion for proceedings which may ſap the our foundation of our union, we muſt, in obedience to that duty which gave birth to this reply ſubmit to our fellow citizens, ſome reflections on theſe laws—

The act concerning aliens makes it lawful for the Preſident of the United States to order all ſuch aliens as he ſhall judge dangerous to the peace and ſafety of the United States, or ſhall have reaſonable grounds to ſuſpect are concerned in any treaſonable or ſecret machinations againſt the government thereof, to depart out of the United States within ſuch time as ſhall be expreſſed in ſuch orders.

This law has been declared to be unconſtitutional, becauſe—Firſt, It tranſcends the powers of congreſs;—2d, It violates that article which reſtrains the prohibition of migration till 1808.—3d, It unites legiſlative, executive and judiciary powers in the chief magiſtrate.—4th, It deprives aliens of the conſtitutional right of the trial by jury.

Time will not allow a minute inveſtigation of this ſubject, the ſeveral objections will be but briefly reviewed.

1ſt. It is alledged to be an exerciſe of a power not delegated. The conſtitution of the United States, is in its organization diſſimilar to any ſcheme of government which has heretofore been deviſed.

It preſents to us for many purpoſes an entire nation, and for other purpoſes ſeveral diſtinct and perfect ſovereignties.—Perpetual peace among ourſelves; a complete participation of privileges through all the ſtates, and above all, ſafety from abroad were perhaps the ſtrong motives which induced America to unite under one government. All objects which are general in their nature, which intereſt all America general which are connected with the ſafety; all external objects can only be obtained by the co-operation of the whole, and therefore the powers neceſſary for their attainment would be naturally veſted in the government of the whole. The vaſt maſs of local and interior regulation can be moſt beneficially attended to by the ſtate ſovereignties, and therefore the government of the union is and ought to be excluded from participating in their formation.

When we examine the ſituation of the United States, and the objects for which its government muſt neceſſarily have been formed, the mind is irreſiſtably led to the demarcation of a plain line of partition between the general and particular ſovereignties.—Since the general and ſtate governments equally repreſent the people, and are alike dependent on them for their origin and their continuance, and are alike accountable to them for their miſconduct, thoſe powers which are eſſential to our happineſs and protection, may with equal ſafety, as to their abuſe be truſted to the one or the other. It is therefore rational to ſuppoſe, that they are placed where they can be exerciſed moſt beneficially, and that they are given to that government which is deſtined to effect the particular object for which thoſe powers are calculated.—This obvious principle ſeems to have actuated thoſe who framed our conſtitution, the powers of peace, war and commerce, of external intercourſe in all its variety of forms, of calling out and directing the force and wealth of the nation are placed in the general government They are rightly placed, becauſe to that government we look for protection from enemies of every denomination.

With reſpect to thoſe objects America is one nation, and therefore the ſtate governments are reſtrained from interfering with theſe great acts of ſovereignty: The power of protecting the nation from the intrigues and conſpiracies of dangerous aliens who may have introduced themſelves into the boſom of our country, ſeems to

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Jan 10/03.

be of the class with those necessarily delegated to the general government: security to the union from their wicked machinations, cannot otherwise be ensured, and this security is essential to the common good. The means of obtaining intelligence of their plots are in possession only of the general government, nor can any one state do more than expel them from its territory—their right of residence is not unfrequently provided for in treaties, and treaties can only be formed or dissolved by the general government. If in the act of removing them unjustifiable injuries be committed, reparation is demandable by the sovereign of their nation.

This reparation is demandable not from a state but from the United States, government—All America, therefore, is interested in the manner in which this power shall be exercised, and would consequently choose to place it in hands which all America chooses and controuls.

In conformity then with the general theory of our government the power of protecting us from the conspiracies of aliens should be associated in the same hands with the force of the nation and the general power of protection from hostility of every kind. Yet it is admitted, that if in the formation of our constitution a different arrangement is made, the arrangement, however inconvenient, must be sacredly obeyed till constitutionally changed.

It behoves us however, to satisfy ourselves completely in this interesting point.

The government of the United States, is indubitably limited as to its objects, however it may be as to the means of obtaining those objects—It possesses only delegated powers. and it is proper to enquire whether the power now under consideration be delegated or not. It is necessary in pursuing this inquiry to bear in mind that we are investigating a constitution which must unavoidably be restricted in various points to general expressions, making the great outlines of a subject, and not a law which is capable of descending to every minute detail.

If we construe the former by rules strictly applicable to the latter, the power of fortifying our ports and harbours might well be questioned. nor could the utility of the clause authorising congress to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the constitution in the government of the U. States, or in any department or officer thereof lie readily pointed out—It would be difficult too to allign a reason for omitting in the 12th amendment to our constitution, which is evidently copied from the second article of the ancient confederation, the very material word *expressly*. That article of the confederatian, and the amendment of our constitution, were designed as a plain and explicit admission of the principle, that the powers not delegated are retained. In the confederation, all powers not *expressly* delegated are retained; but in the amendment this very operative word is wisely omitted.

In reviewing then our constitution to decide on the powers vested for general purposes, in our general government, we must examine the whole paper—we must examine it fairly, but liberally.

[To be continued.]

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige yours, &c.

Extract of a letter from on board the United States ship Baltimore, dated Feb. 4.

"The dismissal of our captain has thrown the ship, or rather the officers and crew into confusion, which I fear will last for some time to come, as most of our officers have sent in their resignations, and as yet we know not who are to replace them, or whether their services will be dispensed with.

"I enclose you an address which the petty officers, &c. sent the captain, and by which you will see in what estimation he was with us; and depend upon it, his dismissal has occasioned real sorrow, both on his, our own, and our country's account."

The following is the address from the petty officers, &c. above alluded to, to captain Philips.

MOST RESPECTED SIR,

"The petty officers, seamen and marines on board this ship, lately under your command, impressed with gratitude for your personal favors to each of us, and knowing your practical knowledge, bravery, and constant desire to maintain the honor of our country, cannot but regret that we are deprived of one so much esteemed by us, but much more the loss our country sustains by your dismissal from its service. We flatter ourselves, however, that when the President shall be as well convinced of the justness of your intentions at all times, as we are, who have witnessed them, and seen your anxiety, that he will not be slow to make you honorable amends for any partial wrongs: should this be the case, we are convinced you would bury the past, and once more take a command in defence of your country, and be assured that most of us, so long as our service shall be wanted, would joyfully enter under your command. And sir, let us assure you, we all wish you health and all its attendant blessings, so long as your existence shall last, and finally be admitted into a better world."

Alexandria, March 7.

On Tuesday the 26th of February, the Senate approved the nomination of

Oliver Ellsworth. Esq. Chief Justice of the United States,

Patrick Henry, Esq. late Governor of Virginia, and

William Vans Murray, Esq. our minister at the Hague - to be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French Republic, with full powers to discuss and settle, by a treaty, all controversies between the United States and France. In the message of the President information was given that "it is not intended that the two former of these gentlemen shall embark for Europe, until they shall have received, from the Executive Directory, assurances, signified by their secretary of foreign relations, that they shall be received in character, that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character by the law of nations, and that a minister or ministers of equal powers shall be appointed and commissioned to treat with them."

The following miscelaneous articles of intelligence are selected from late London papers.

The Ottoman Porte, it is rumoured, has declared war against the republic of Batavia.

New insurrections have broken out in La Vendee—and that in the Netherlands they are far from being suppressed.

The king of Naples has at length taken the command of his army in person, and has arrived at the camp at Germano, 5 leagues from Naples—the cardinal Albini and many persons of distinction attended his majesty, whose professed object is the restoration of the pope to the enjoyment of his temporal government.

The terms of the new loan, are finally settled—Mr. Boldero, for the bankers being the successful bidder, the minister contracted with him for 3,000,000l.

The French are preparing, at Ancona, to send 3000 men to Corfu, under convoy of three ships of war. General Championet has arrived at Ancona—3000 French troops are to sail from Corfu for Egypt.

The elector of Bavaria has obtained a bull from the pope to secularise church property to the amount of 1,500,000 florins.

When general Pichegru visited the house of lords, few days ago, he was thus curiously situated—On one side of him stood the stadtholder, whom he drove out of Holland, and on the other the duke of York, whom he compelled to retreat from Tournay to Bruges.

The total of the produce of the customs, excise, stamps and incidents, for the last year, ending the 10th of last October, is 20,570,621l. 9s. 2d.

When Mr. Gerry, after leaving France, came to Spithead, he attempted to land at Portsmouth, but was refused permission, till an order from the duke of Portland should come down for that purpose. Mr. Gerry having made known his character, was so displeased at the refusal, that when the order did arrive, he would not leave the ship. The duke of Portland and Mr. King, the American minister, did all in their power to explain away the mistake, and prevail on him to come to London, but all in vain.

NORFOLK, FEBRUARY 28.

From Brown's Philadelphia Gazette of the 5th inst.

The Ganges since she left this port, has been cruizing in the neighbourhood of Cape Francois. She repaired to St. Thomas's for ballast, and has returned to her station.

During her cruize the Canges fell in with the Surprize British frigate, of 36 guns, capt. Philips, who sent a boat with an officer on board, to demand of captain Tingey whether he had any British subjects on board the Ganges, and if so, that they might be delivered up, and whether his men were supplied with protections. The officer also demanded a sight of capt. Tingey's commission.

Capt. Tingey answered, that he knew his men only as Americans, that *the American flag was a sufficient protection for any person on board of his ship*, and that if the commander of the frigate would persist in demanding a sight of his commission, he was determined, although he did not doubt his holding one, that he should first shew his own.

The British officer then returned to his ship. Capt. Tingey, after having ordered his men to their quarters, communicated to them his determination, which was received with three cheers. A boat shortly after returned from the frigate, with a polite message from capt Philips, by his surgeon, apologizing for the misunderstanding which had taken place, and requesting a supply of medicine, which was complied with, and the business ended.

To the Pinters of the Norfolk Herald.

GENTLEMEN,

Ever an enemy to misrepresentation, I must beg of you to correct the above statement,* of the transaction between his Britannic Majesty's ship Surprise of 32 guns, and the United States ship Ganges, under my command.

It is true, that capt Hamilton of the above ship did send an officer on board, requesting information, whether any Englishmen were in my crew; observing that my assurance would be sufficient to prevent an officer being sent to examine their protections, I did not hesitate to say I considered all my crew Americens by birth or adoption—but I also observed to the officer, that there were no protections on board to my knowledge—the only one we carried in our public ships being our flag. This business terminated here. It is not true that the officer demanded a sight of my commission: but during his stay behaved with much politeness, and was in return, treated with all the civility I was capable of. Nor did I, as I have heard it represented, say any thing about my guns being a protection, if my flag was not displayed.

As soon as the boat put off a second time to come on board the Ganges, being on the quarter deck with my officers, I declared to them my determination to fall there sooner than suffer an investigation, or permit any man's name to be called over.

When the boat came along side again, it was with the surgeon; and with a polite message from captain Hamilton, requesting me to assist him with some medicine he was in need of. But no apology was made for the message sent by the lieutenant; nor was the subject thereof ever mentioned by the Doctor or myself.

Apprehensive that a similar circumstance might happen on a future day, I thought it incumbent on me, to let my people know what they had to trust to.—At evening, therefore, I caused all hands to be called, and when assembled, did pledge myself to them, that not a man should be taken from me, by any force whatever, while I was able to stand at my quarters—which declaration they received with three cheers and high spirits.

THOMAS TINGEY.

Norfolk, Feb. 27.

* *See Postscript to Brown's Philadelphia Gazette of February 15.*

☞ *The Printers in the United States who have printed the above, are requested to give this correction a place.*

THE LARK AND RED-BREAST.

AT dawn of day the farmer rose;
The deadly snares were set;
A Lark with piercing cries and throes
Was struggling in the net,
The trembling pris'ner begg'd his life;
'O pity me,' he said;
'Twou'd kill my children, and my wife,
'To hear that I was dead.
I hurt no creature; I, the whole
'Wood round would vouch for me;
I nor thy gold nor silver stole;
'Let innocence be free.
One grain, indeed, this fatal morn
'I took;—'twas all I did:
'To die for one poor grain of corn!
'Alas! kind Heav'n forbid!'
A Red-breast, from a neighb'ring tree,
Beheld his hapless fate;
'Ah! cease thy peteous plaints,' said she,
'Nor think to shun thy fate.
'Poor bird! be sure thy death's decreed;
'No eloquence will do;
'Since he, the wretch to whom you plead,
Is judge and party too.'

Died Suddenly, at Hall's Mills, near Portsmouth, Virginia, on the 14th of Feb. Capt. JAMES W. HALL, *in the prime of his life—A native of Whitehaven, England.*

THEATRE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. SHAW.

This evening March the 7th, will be presented that justly admired Commedy (never performed here) called the

NATURAL SON.

So which will be added, an admired Farce, called

The Irishman in London

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday the 15th instant, will be sold on the premises,

A House & Lot

on Queen Street, between Fairfax and Water Streets The house is 1½ story high, 16 by 23 feet—the Lot is 23 feet front by 88½ feet deep, subject to a ground rent of 60 dollars.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

March 7.

To be rented,

And possession given immediately,

THE STORE at present occupied by JANE PRICE, in King Street, with an excellent dwelling house back.——Also to hire, a NEGRO BOY, a good waiter—and a NEGRO GIRL——Apply to

March 7. J. SAUL.

TO COVER AT MOUNT VERNON,

THE WELL KNOWN STALLION,

TRAVELER;

AND THE JACKS,

Knight of Malta, and Royal Gift.

THE Stallion will cover Mares at 5 Dollars each, and the Jacks at 10 Dollars for each mare or jenny for the season, which will commence on the first day of April next, and end on the first day of August thereafter. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, to those who request it, for a mare or jenney; but I will not be answerable for escapes. The price of covering and pasturage must be paid before the mares or jenneys are taken away

JAMES ANDERSON.

March 7.

NOW confined in the gaol of Alexandria the two following negro men, viz.

PETER FLEMING, a dark mulatto man about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, has a large scar on the back of his left hand, and a small one close by his left eye—says he was born in Cumberland county, near Sandy Ford Bridge, of free parents—he also says he served his time with Richard Gordon, to the carpenter's business, near the aforesaid Bridge.

Negro BILL, who calls himself Bill Heaton, about 19 or 20 years of age, slender made, has one small scar under the right eye, and another above the left—says he was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and that he belongs to a Mr. George Nelson, who he says is gone to Kentucky.

The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of agreeable to law. JAS. CAMPBELL,

March 7. Gaoler.

N. B. Mr. Tolson's negro BEN is also in gaol.

William Friend

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he has commenced the

PASTRY COOK & CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS,

AT corner of Cameron and Royal Streets, near the City Tavern—and will have for Sale in two or three days—an assortment of CAKES and TARTS.

Mutton, Beef Steake, and Chicken Pies, every day at 1 o'clock.

Hot Mutton Pies every night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

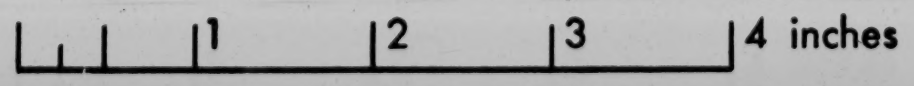
Dinners Baked every day.

N. B. Good Philadelphia Porter and Ale.

5th Feb. 1799.

I the Subscriber, do hereby caution and forbid any person whatever, not to take away any of the materials appropriated for the building of the Roman Catholic Church in this town, without first obtaining leave of the Subscribers generally, or the committee at least, and all persons who may have taken away Brick, or any other articles from the ground intended for building said Church, are called upon to render an account of said article to the committee, or to the Subscribers generally.

DENNIS FOLEY.

February 26.

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